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ABSTRACT

The report of the New Mexico Smaller Communities Team under the Employment Security Commission provides manpower information on Rio Arriba County's resources. Included in this report are pertinent data on the labor force and population. Also included are the history of the county; resources; local government, schools and community services; transportation; utilities; county finanical institutions; and New Mexico State tax information. (FF)

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RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Manpower Resource Report

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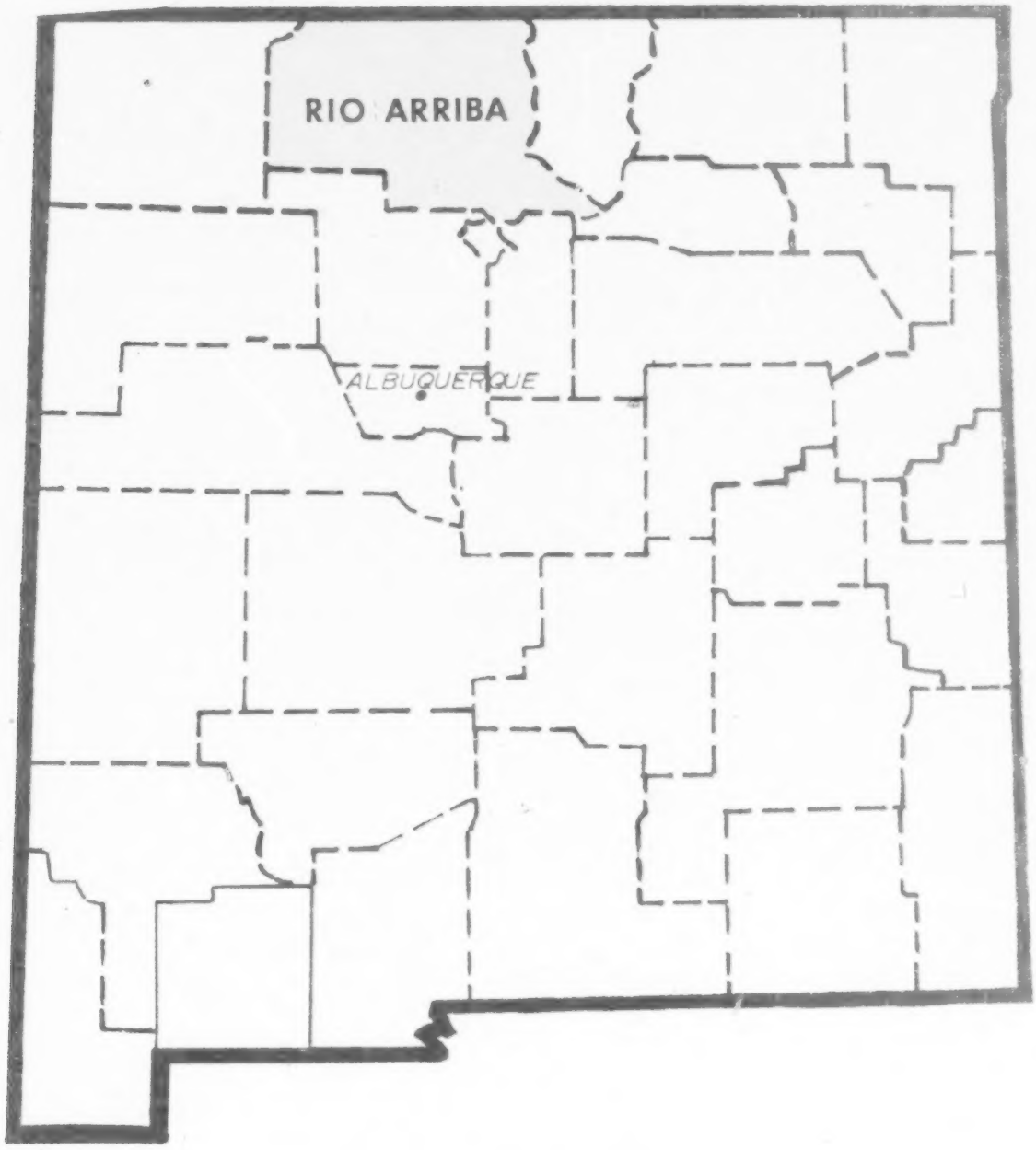

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Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission

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A Report

on

MANPOWER RESOURCES

of

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Prepared by

NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Employment Security Commission of New Mexico

BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

LOUIS R. BACHICHA, Chairman-Executive Director
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FOREWORD

The lack of jobs for residents of New Mexico living in remote, low-income areas continues to be one of the State's most critical problems. The manpower services provided by local Employment Security Offices (ESC) are not readily available to many of these areas. The Smaller Communities Program of ESC was established to furnish these services and to make a comprehensive study of and report on manpower and other resources which can be used by the community in planning for expansion of job opportunities.

The Smaller Communities project is staffed by a team of ESC interviewers and counselors. The six main objectives of the Program are:

(1) Inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs, register them for employment and do job development where possible.

(2) Refer all possible applicants to work, training or other employability services.

(4) Assist employers in finding workers by recruiting locally and, where necessary, from intrastate and interstate sources.

(5) Collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development.

(6) Provide follow-up employment services to residents of counties previously served. Follow-up services include counseling and testing services in schools, staffing new or expanding employers, exploiting opportunities which may arise to develop additional training courses and updating the labor resource information gathered by the team.

Information is tabulated in this report on individuals who made application for work while the Team was in Rio Arriba County during May and June 1972. This information has been recorded on electronic data processing equipment for retrieval and reference purposes. The technical staff of ESC is available for consultation as a further service to Rio Arriba County citizens and to other individuals and organizations who may be interested in further details of the survey or who may want help in integrating the results in programs. Additional copies of this report are available upon request.

The organizations listed below will help interested firms with details on location in Rio Arriba County:

Espanola Valley Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1209
Espanola, New Mexico 87532

Espanola Valley Development Corp.
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Espanola, New Mexico

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RIO ARRIBA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

A. Area Definition and Location

Rio Arriba County, (see Fig. 1) located in the northern portion of New Mexico, is one of the middle counties in the tier of five adjoining the State of Colorado. Rectangular in shape, it averages 95 miles east-west and 61 miles north-south with an estimate 5,885 square miles.

B. Topography

Rio Arriba's land area includes fertile valleys, rolling mesa land and the high mountainous area with the Rio Grande River flowing through the southeast corner of the county. The county, divided into four major watershed areas, is drained primarily by the Rio Chama, Rio Grande, Rio Ojo Caliente, "Canyon Largo" and their tributaries. Elevation in the county ranges from 11,274 feet at the crest of Brazos Peak to 5,590 feet at Espanola. Elevation at Chama is 7,860.

C. Climate

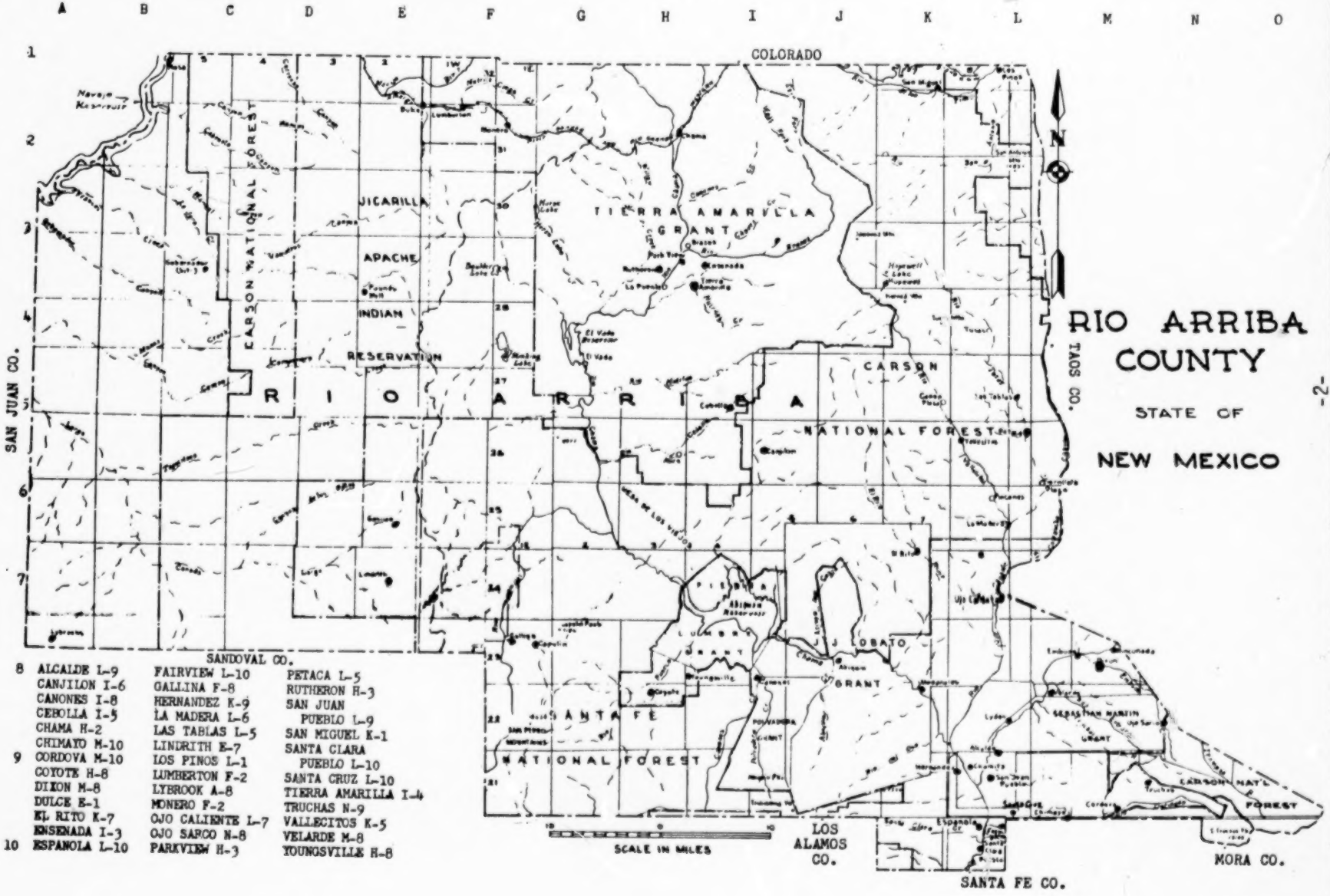
Rio Arriba County has two climatic areas, an arid continental climate and a climate typical of the high valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

The Espanola area is considered the arid continental type climate, where summers are moderately warm with approximately fifty percent of the days from June through August experiencing day time temperatures of 90 degrees or higher. Occasional readings of 100 degrees and up are recorded, however, river valley locations favor rapid night time cooling. Clear skies and clean, dry air contribute to dissipation of day time heat.

Generally, winter days are clear and mild with mid-winter day time shade temperatures usually in the mid-forties. Approximately six days per year the temperature will not rise above the freezing mark.

The Espanola area has less than ten inches of precipitation in the average year and is thereby classified as "arid" with insufficient moisture

FIGURE 1



8 ALCALDE L-9
CANJILON I-6
CANONES I-8
CEBOLLA I-5
CHAMA H-2
CHIMAYO M-10
9 CORDOVA M-10
COYOTE H-8
DIXON M-8
DULCE E-1
EL RITO K-7
ENSENADA I-3
10 ESPANOLA L-10
FAIRVIEW L-10
GALLINA F-8
HERNANDEZ K-9
LA MADERA L-6
LAS TABLAS L-5
LINDRITH E-7
LOS PINOS L-1
LUMBERTON F-2
LYBROOK A-8
MONERO F-2
OJO CALIENTE L-7
OJO SARCO N-8
PARKVIEW H-3
PETACA L-5
RUTHERON H-3
SAN JUAN PUEBLO L-9
SAN MIGUEL K-1
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO L-10
SANTA CRUZ L-10
TIERRA AMARILLA I-4
TRUCHAS N-9
VALLECITOS K-5
VELARDE M-8
YOUNGSVILLE H-8

for dry land crops. Humidities are low, with an annual average of slightly less than forty percent. About a five month growing season can be expected, beginning about May 9, the average date of the last freezing temperature in the spring and ending around October 7, the average date of the first freezing temperature in the fall.

The climate of Chama and the surrounding area is typical of the high valleys of the great Rocky Mountains. Summers are cool and pleasant and moderate day time temperatures prevail. During the warmest months the daily average is 80 degrees and temperatures of 90 degrees or higher occur on an average of only four days per year. Winters in this area are cold but sunny, even in the coldest months, day time shade temperatures generally average well above the freezing mark. Temperatures normally fail to go above 32 degrees during 24 days throughout the winter months.

The Chama area is one of the more humid sections of New Mexico with an average annual precipation of slightly more than 20 inches. Relative humidity ranges from 65 and 70 percent in the winter to about 50 percent during spring, summer and fall.

D. Population

The population for the county of Rio Arriba has increased by 4.0 percent compared with a state increase of 6.8 percent since the 1960 census. (See fig. 2) Espanola, the largest center of population, has shown an increase of 129.1 percent since the 1960 report. Figure 3 shows a comparison for the state and county by age groups and sex within the population for persons within the work force age groups.

The veteran group is broken down into 3 categories in order of priority. These categories are:

1. Special Veteran - A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto since August 4, 1964.
2. Vietnam Era - Any veteran released from the Armed Forces after August 4, 1964 is a Vietnam Era Veteran.
3. Other Veteran - Any other veterans not classified elsewhere.

Figure 7 reflects the total number of veterans surveyed in the three categories. The figure shows that out of a total of 170 veterans surveyed in the three categories 54.6 percent fell in the other veteran category.

FIGURE 2

COMPARISON OF RIO ARRIBA COUNTY WITH NEW MEXICO
STATE POPULATION 1910 to 1970

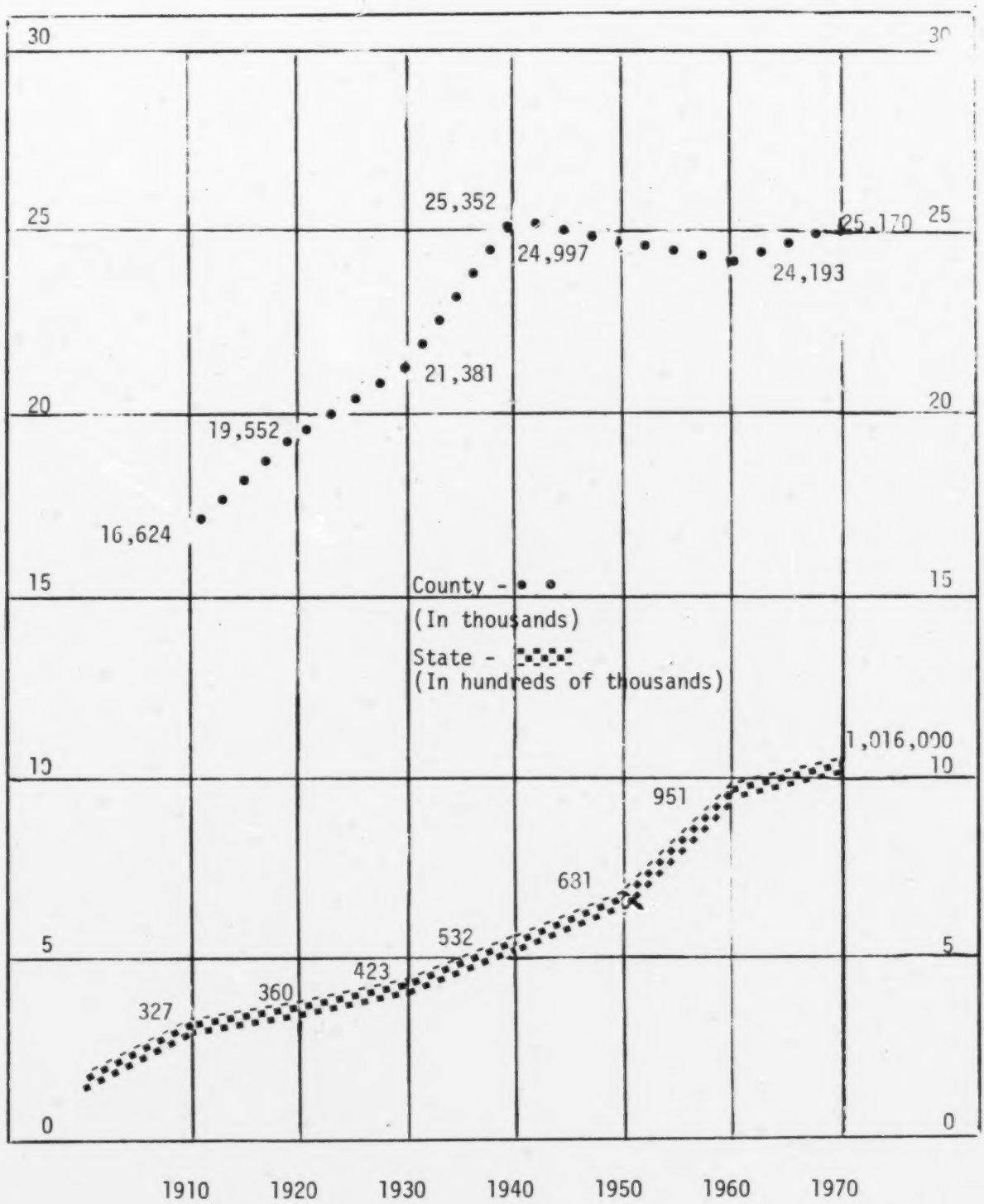


TABLE 1

NEW MEXICO

	MALE		FEMALE	
Age	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
16-20	49,492	49.8	49,982	50.2
21-44	148,922	48.7	156,887	51.3
45-46	86,735	48.7	91,310	51.3
65+	32,377	45.8	38,234	54.2

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

	MALE		FEMALE	
Age	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
16-20	1,191	49.0	1,241	51.0
21-44	3,159	47.2	3,544	52.8
45-64	1,957	49.0	2,036	51.0
65+	937	50.1	932	49.9

The 1,869 persons in the 65 and over age category represent 7.4 percent of the total population in the county. This is relatively close to the 6.9 percent statewide percentage in the same age category.

TABLE 2

RIO ARRIBA

TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE TO APPLICANTS

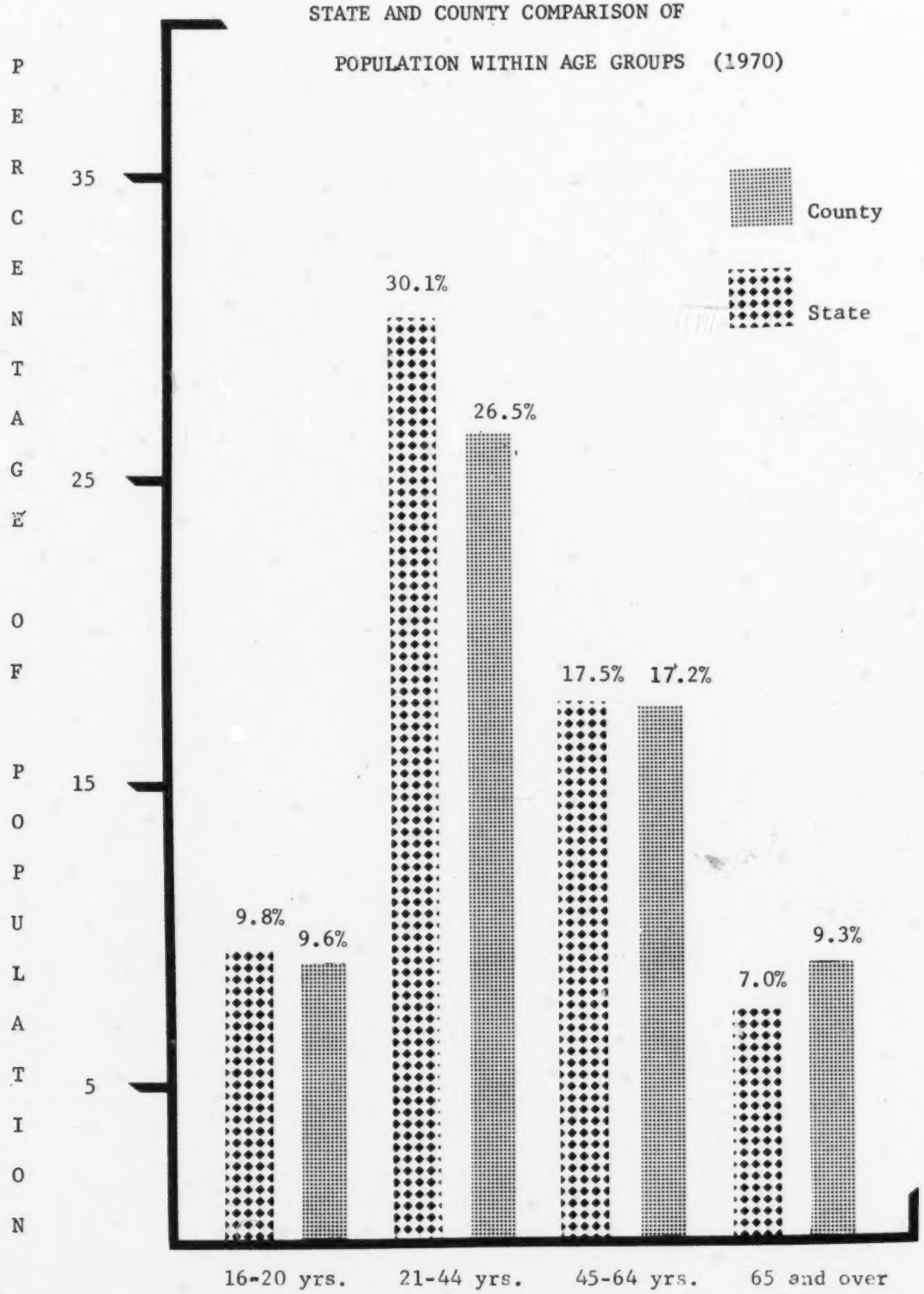
No Transportation	27	1.9 percent
Acquire a Ride	194	13.9
Personal or Family Automobile	1087	77.6
Commercial Transportation	92	6.6
	1400	100.0

FIGURE 3

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISON OF

POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUPS (1970)



*Bureau of the Census, 1970

II. HISTORY OF RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

A. Introduction*

Rio Arriba, or "The Upper River," was an early Spanish reference to the region along the Rio Grande River above La Bajada in Santa Fe County. When the state was under Mexican rule, this area was part of the Northern District of the Department of New Mexico, a district that spread over most of the north-central portion of the state. The original Partido of Rio Arriba was considerably smaller than the county as it now exists. An act of the Territorial Legislative Assembly in January 1852 created the county system in the newly conquered territory and Rio Arriba was one of the nine counties established. Through 1879 it was in the shape of a long, narrow rectangle extending across the upper western part of the state. In 1880, when the western part of Taos County was annexed to it, it was expanded to cover the state's entire northwest corner. Seven years later, the creation of San Juan County diminished its size, and in 1905 the present boundaries were fixed with the determination of the Rio Arriba-Taos line.

Los Luceros, three miles north of Alcalde, was the capital of the Departamiento, and from 1855 to 1860 the county seat. For twenty years after that the seat of government was in Alcalde, until in 1880 it was transferred to Tierra Amarilla.

Pre-Spanish activity in the area was considerable. Prior to the fourteenth century non-Puebloan groups probably existed in the Chama Valley, and traces of more primitive man have been found near El Rito. For some 200 years after 1300 the valley was a significant population center for Pueblo Indians who were probably of the Tewa culture group. Sites abound along valleys of the Rio Chama's tributaries, and recent excavations of the Sapawe

*Area plans for Rio Arriba County prepared by State Planning Office.

site near El Rito have uncovered one of the most extensive pueblos known. Evidence has been found that indicates some degree of contact and trade between these early pueblo dwellers and their contemporaries in the central plains area.

European contact with the area began when part of the Coronado Expedition, searching for food in 1541, stopped at two Tewa settlements which they referred to collectively as Yuqueyunque. The two sites have been identified west of the Rio Grande at its confluence with the Rio Chama, and at what is now San Juan on the east side.

B. Spanish Period*

In 1598 Don Juan Onate arrived with his settlers at San Juan, a name he gave to the pueblo of Ohke. Two months after he reached Ohke he led his followers across the river and established the first white settlement in the west and the first white governmental seat in the territory of the United States. He named it San Gabriel de los Espanoles and had it built in the pueblo style, three stories high around a square, with cannon arranged in the plaza. He brought with him 7,000 head of cattle and sheep.

Settlement was difficult a thousand miles from other Europeans. No gold was found, farmers failed to produce enough food and the Indians grew tired of supplying corn. More than this, little support had been given by the Spanish government in Mexico. Onate gave his discouraged men permission to leave whenever they wished. Nevertheless, he was unwilling to abandon the colony entirely and when he returned to Mexico in 1600 he named Don Pedro de Peralta as the new Governor. Peralta was instructed to reestablish the settlers, which he did at Santa Fe.

In spite of the hardships at San Juan and San Cristobal, Franciscan missionaries accompanying Onate were assigned to various nearby pueblos and perhaps because of those hardships, some of the settlers established

*Area plans for Rio Arriba County prepared by State Planning Office.

themselves in the surrounding area. One of the missionaries went to the Santa Clara Pueblo in 1598 and between 1626 and 1629 a mission church was built there. It was destroyed by the Indians during the Pueblo Rebellion and another church, also now gone was erected after the reconquest. Certain of the migrating settlers, attracted by the fertile land, went over to Santa Cruz de la Canada and on the south side of the Santa Cruz River built themselves dwellings. Santa Cruz later became an important and influential center in the area and for a time equaled Santa Fe. The eastern boundary of the province of New Mexico from Onate's time until after the reconquest was in the vicinity of Chimayo. An old Tewa pueblo existed there and malcontents were often escorted to the spot and expelled from the province. Such expulsion usually ended in starvation or death at Indian hands.

The rebellion of 1680 forced the abandonment of all the northern villages and rancheros. Santa Cruz was left to the Indians, who came from San Cristobal and San Lazaro to occupy it. After De Vargas' triumph fifteen years later, Santa Cruz was again built up by colonists, this time on the opposite bank of the river. It was given the status of a royal villa and was made military headquarters of the district. Seventy-nine families from Zacatecas, Mexico received grants around the town and were encouraged by DeVargas in their efforts to maintain themselves. A mission was established there in 1706 and in 1710 more settlers were brought in. A later church, built in 1733, still contains important and beautiful colonial art.

C. Early American Period and Settlement

Captain Zebalon M. Pike was an early visitor to Rio Arriba County though not considered in a very glorious manner.

Captain Pike went West in 1806 to explore the Rocky Mountains, part of which the United States now owned as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. Wondering through the mountains in mid-winter, Pike and his band camped at the San Luis Valley of Colorado in January 1807. They built a stockade and hoisted the American flag. This area still belonged to the King of Spain. Spanish dragoons transported Pike and his band south to Santa Fe crossing Rio Arriba County. This apparently accounted for the fact that Pike was to be a prisoner while traversing the county. He was taken before Jose Real Alencaster, Governor of the Province of New Mexico. He was sent south to Chihuahua where he spent several bad months. He was freed in June of the same year.

Mexican Independence in 1821 opened New Mexico to Anglo Colonization. American history of Rio Arriba County seems to have been rather like earlier days - exploration, attempts at settlement and trouble with the Indians.

In 1859, Captain T. N. Macomb led an expedition of scientists and soldiers through the north in order to compile a description of this new American territory. H[illegible] north they found Tierra Amarilla abandoned due to the depradations of the Indians. This village had been settled twenty-seven years earlier by Jose Manuel Martinez who had received the now controversial Tierra Amarilla Land Grant from the Mexican government.

In 1866, General Nathaniel Pope established Fort Lowell at Tierra Amarilla as a precaution against a possible Ute Indian War. After many attempts the fearsome Utes and Jicarillas were finally settled on Reservations.

In the late 1880's extensive mining of gold and silver was taking place in the two mining districts of Bromide and Hopewell.

Much of the mining, lumbering and livestock raising in the county was dependent upon the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, which extended

down the Rio Grande to Espanola. (When the line was closed in 1941 it was said the area became more primitive than it had been thirty years before.)

D. Settlements

Abiquiu -- One of the more prominent of the early settlements was Santa Rosa de Abiquiu. It was settled in the 1740's and soon raided by Comanches who abducted many of the women and children. The village was resettled in 1754 after the Comanches were finally defeated north of Abiquiu.

Ojo Caliente -- Settled in the early 1700's this had always been an unpopular village because of its location and indefensibility. This settlement was soon abandoned in favor of more secure places because of Ute and Comanche raids. This village was typical of the early Spanish period. There were not enough men and weapons to secure the northern reaches.

Although the early Spaniards did not secure the area they used it as an important trade route. In the 1770's private trading parties went out to bargain with the Indians. In 1776, the Escalante-Dominguez group set out for California, spending time near Abiquiu and leaving the first general written account of the Chama and the upper regions.

Chimayo -- A village nine miles east of Espanola, formerly inhabited by a group of Tewa Indians. The name in Tewa was "tsimayo" and meant "good flaking stone." Spanish archives mention the Spanish settlement in 1695 by De Vargas. Archives dated August 18, 1752 refers to the settlement as San Berenaventura de Chimayo. Across a small brook from the village is the celebrated El Santuario de Chimayo, a shrine under the patronage of Naestro Senor de Esquipula, Chimayo is also known world wide for its fine quality weaving of "Chimayo rugs."

Alcalde -- Spanish, "mayor or judge," agricultural community on U. S. 64, seven miles north of Espanola. Name refers to the official appointed to keep the peace and administer affairs during the days of the Spanish

and Mexican governors, 1598-1846. Alcalde is now the site of a non-profit privately financed home for the mentally retarded. Also, located in Alcalde is a New Mexico State University Agricultural Experiment Station to serve the orchard belt that extends north from Velarde to Espanola and on eastward to Chimayo.

Chama -- The village of Chama is located in north-central Rio Arriba County, approximately six miles south of the Colorado-New Mexico border. It is reached by U. S. Highway 84 from the south and west by State Road 17 through the Cumbres Pass from Colorado. The corporate limits of the village contain a population of about 899.

Tierra Amarilla -- Tierra Amarilla, Spanish, "Yellow Earth." This term is applied by New Mexicans to the dark ochre earth with which they paint the lower part of whitewashed walls in rooms and "portales." Since the TEWA name means the same thing, "earth yellowness," it would seem that the Spanish name was an adaptation of the earlier Indian name. Tierra Amarilla is now the county seat with a population of about 2,791.

Hernandez and Vicinity-- The corridor along U. S. Highway 84 from El Guache, immediately north of the Espanola city limits to Chile including Hernandez has approximately 400 families. People living along this stretch are considered direct decendants of the Spanish Colonists that established the original Spanish Capitol at San Gabriel in 1598.

The remainder of the communities are divided into county subdivisions as listed below:

Subdivision	Population
Chimayo	2,723
Alcalde	4,215
Coyote	1,585
Dixon	1,153
Vallecitos	562

Indian Pueblos and Reservations in Rio Arriba County

Santa Clara -- Spanish for St. Claire. Native name is KA'PO - meaning unknow. Language - Tewa. Reservation consists of 45,742 acres. Population - 910; resident - 540. Government is by officers and council elected annually by adult male and female tribal members. Constitution adopted 1935. Santa Clara one of the six Tewa speaking pueblos in New Mexico was built in the fourteenth century. The Spaniards established a church at the village in the 1620's. At the time of the 1680 rebellion the Santa Clarans attacked a small party of Spanish soldiers at the pueblo and fortified against possible attack. It never came and they joined the other pueblos in laying siege to Santa Fe which resulted in the Spanish being driven south to El Paso.

San Juan -- Spanish for Saint John. Native name OKE meaning unknown. Language - Tewa. Reservation - 12,331 acres. Population 1,260. Residents - 700. San Juan the largest of the Tewa speaking pueblos has been continually inhabited since 1300 A.D.

In 1598 Onate established the first capital of New Mexico at this village. The following year the Spanish moved their headquarters across the river to the village of El Yanque (Village of the Revine). The hospitality of the people of San Juan in receiving the Spaniards as so impressed than that they named it "San Juan de Los Caballeros." This initial period of good will soon give way to feelings of discontent from the harsh rule the Spaniards bestowed upon them. One of the leaders of the 1680 rebellion against the Spanish was Pope, a medicine man at San Juan. After the Spanish were driven south, Pope became so tyannical in his methods that inter-tribal unity disappeared thus making the reconquest of New Mexico by De Vargas so simple that not one shot was fired.

San Ildefonso -- Spanish for Saint Ildefonsus. Native name is POKWOGE meaning "where the water cuts down through." Language - TEWA, Reservation - 25,757 acres. Population - 300; Resident - 225. Government - governor and council elected biennially by adult male tribal members.

They have inhabited this area since about 1300 AD although the actual village site has been shifted a number of times. The village that Onate visited in 1598 was located about one mile from the present pueblo.

The Spaniards established a mission in 1617. It was later destroyed during the pueblo rebellion of 1680. After the reconquest in 1692 the San Ildefonso and other tribes moved to nearby Black Mesa and held out nine months before moving back to the village.

Jicarilla -- The Spanish name for this Apache Tribe meaning "Small Basket" is derived from their production and use of this item. The native name is Tinde meaning "the people." Language - Athabascan, Reservation - 722,300 acres. Population - 2,641. Constitution adopted 1937. That Tribe operates as a federal corporation with a Tribal council, chairman and vice-chairman elected by adult tribal members.

At the time of Spanish contact, the Jicarillas occupied the mountainous region in the vicinity of Taos and Picuris. Their range extended across northern New Mexico and southern Colorado.

From their contact with Pueblo tribes the Jicarillas learned to supplement their hunting economy with some agriculture. They maintained friendly relations with Picuris and Taos but did not hesitate to raid the pueblos between peaceful trading visits.

In 1773 the Spaniards established a mission near Taos in an effort to missionize the Jicarillas. It was soon abandoned when the Indians refused to accept a sedentary life under Spanish rule.

The U. S. Government in 1853 attempted to settle several hundred Jicarillas on a Reservation on the Rio Puerco. It proved unsuccessful and the Jicarillas continued their forays against the Americans. The Tribe finally settled at their present sight around 1887.

Economically, the Jicarillas are fortunate as they have extensive oil, natural gas and timber leases. In addition, the Tribe has established JAT Industries and is located in Dulce. It occupies a new 16,200 square foot building devoted exclusively to manufacturing. It is equipped with modern electronic, mechanical assembly, leather and woodworking equipment as well as inspection and test equipment. The plant also houses management and administrative offices. Manufacturing capabilities include leather, mechanical, electronics, electro-mechanical, woodworking and plastic products.

III. RIO ARRIBA COUNTY RESOURCES

A. Manpower Resources

The following table consists of labor force estimates for a four year period. The Rio Arriba County yearly totals represent monthly estimates averaged over a period of 12 months. Each county in New Mexico comprises a labor area. A labor area is defined as a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

Technical definitions for terms used follows the table.

TABLE 3

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY WORK FORCE ESTIMATES 1968-1971

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Work Force	6,178	6,376	6,564	6,501
Unemployed	955	1,016	1,085	1,330
Rate (%)	15.5	15.9	16.5	20.5
Employed	5,223	5,360	5,479	5,171
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	4,134	4,285	4,406	4,151
Manufacturing	200	278	372	274
Mining	79	63	45	30
Contract Construction	533	544	474	281
Trans. & Public Utilities	262	245	222	213
Wholesale & Retail Trade	691	724	753	822
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	94	102	114	124
Services & Miscellaneous	816	895	969	883
Government	1,438	1,435	1,458	1,524
All Other Nonagricultural	589	597	606	574
Agriculture	500	478	467	446

TECHNICAL TERMS

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the labor area, but not persons who commute to work outside the area.

All other nonagricultural employment includes persons who work in non-farm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed workers, domestic workers in private households and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than the employment mentioned above.

Agricultural Employment

Estimates for agricultural employment includes operators (self-employed), unpaid family workers, managers and other regular hired workers, and seasonal hired workers. Foreign workers, used in some New Mexico Counties through 1964 are excluded by definition.

Unemployment

Unemployment data presented here is conceptually comparable with that released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, it is developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 52,000 household throughout the country. The area information starts with a count of persons eligible

for unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to secure them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. The area estimates thus conceptually include all workers who were not at work but were actively seeking work in the sample week in each month or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work during the week and were waiting to be called back to a job or would have looked for work except for illness or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

In Figure 4 showing the age groups, sex and education of the 1400 applicants surveyed the percentage of those graduating from high school is 28.4.

In Figure 5 showing the percentage of applicants by their primary occupation almost one half (44%) fall into the structural work occupations.

The structural work occupation division is divided into seven groups as to type of work done. The seven groups in the structural work occupation division are as follows:

80 Occupations in metal fabricating, n.e.c.
81 Welders, flame cutters and related occupations
82 Electrical assembling, installing and repairing occupations
84 Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing and relating occupations
85 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations
86 Construction occupations, n.e.c.
89 Structural work occupations, n.e.c.

The large percentage in this category is possibly attributable to extensive construction done both in northern Rio Arriba at the San Juan diversion project and at the Los Alamos Meson Facility.

FIGURE 4

AGE GROUPS, SEX AND EDUCATION

OF 1400 APPLICANTS

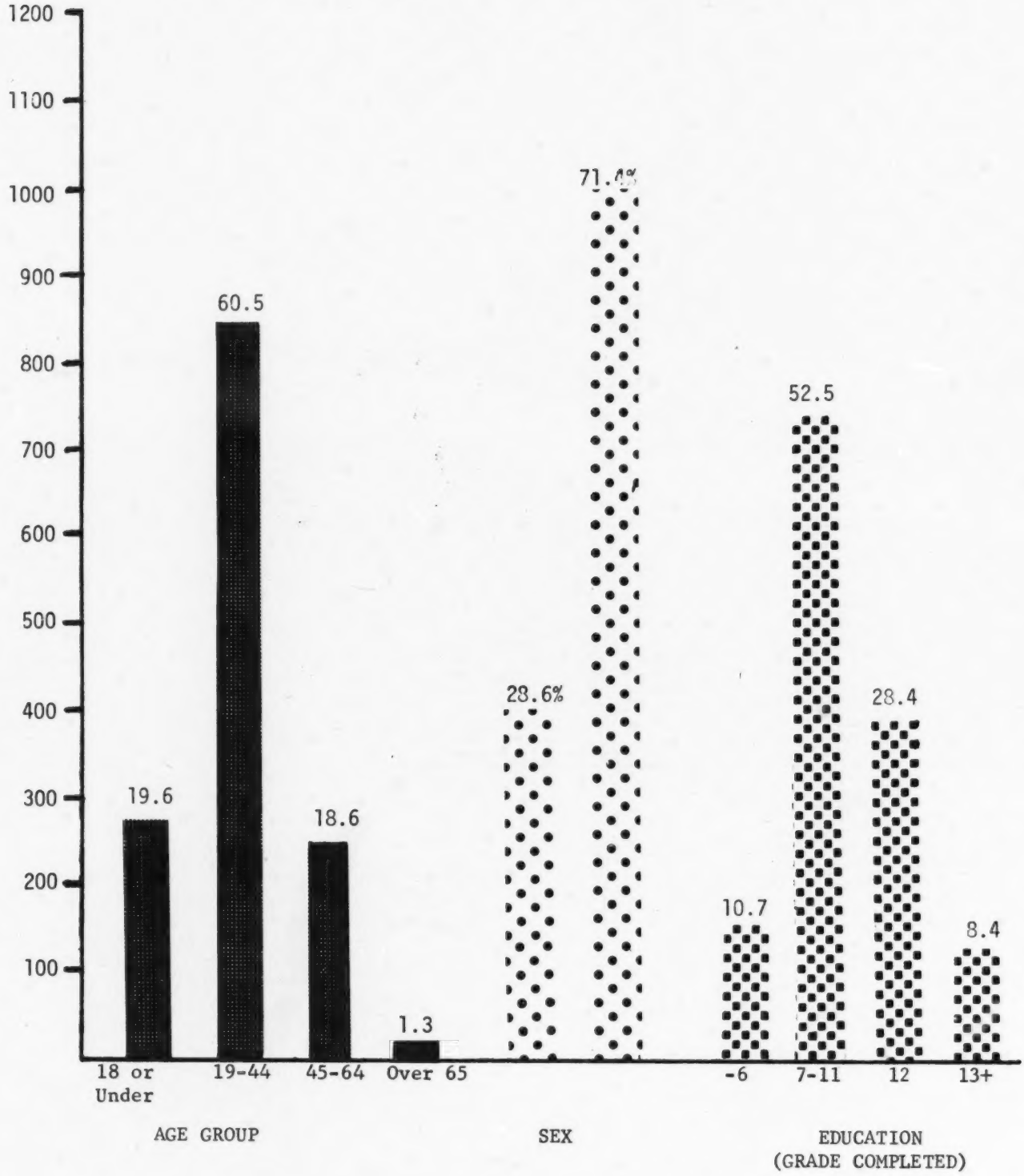


FIGURE 5

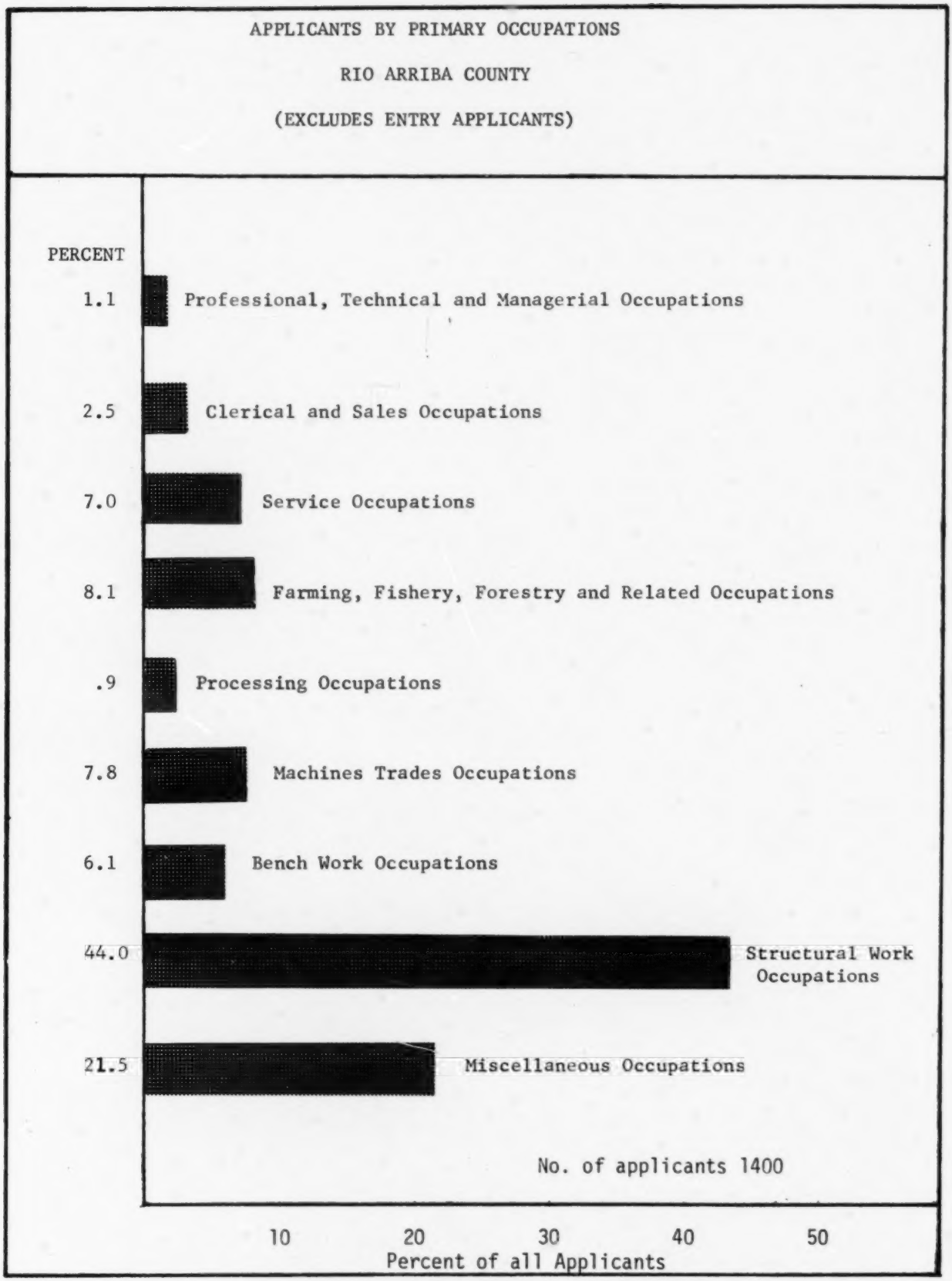

APPLICANTS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
(EXCLUDES ENTRY APPLICANTS)
PERCENT
1.1
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations
2.5
Clerical and Sales Occupations
7.0
Service Occupations
8.1
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations
.9
Processing Occupations
7.8
Machines Trades Occupations
6.1
Bench Work Occupations
44.0
Structural Work Occupations
21.5
Miscellaneous Occupations
No. of applicants 1400
10
20
30
40
50
Percent of all Applicants

Figure 6

HOURLY WAGE RATES
OF APPLICANTS

(Current or Most Recent)

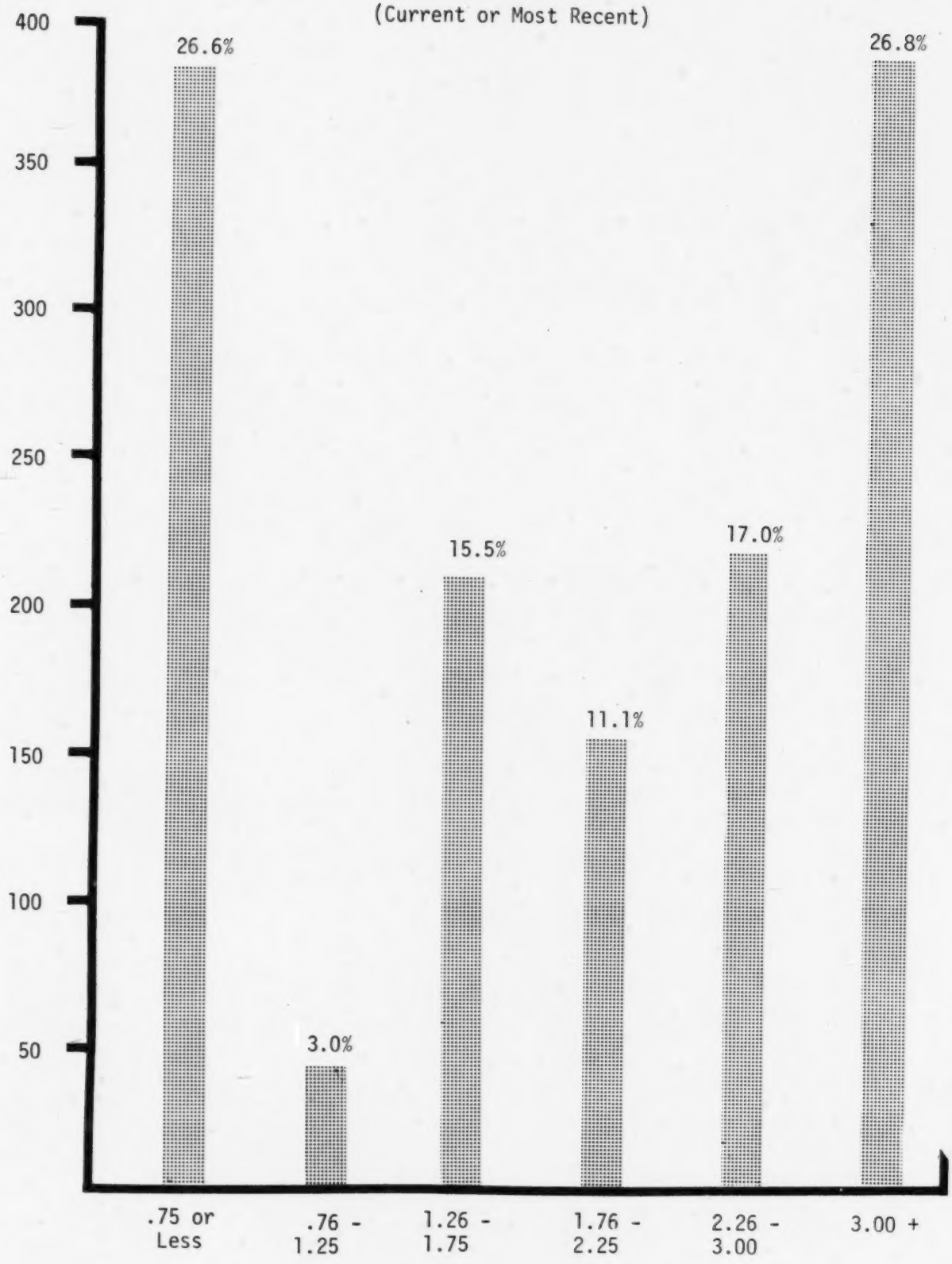
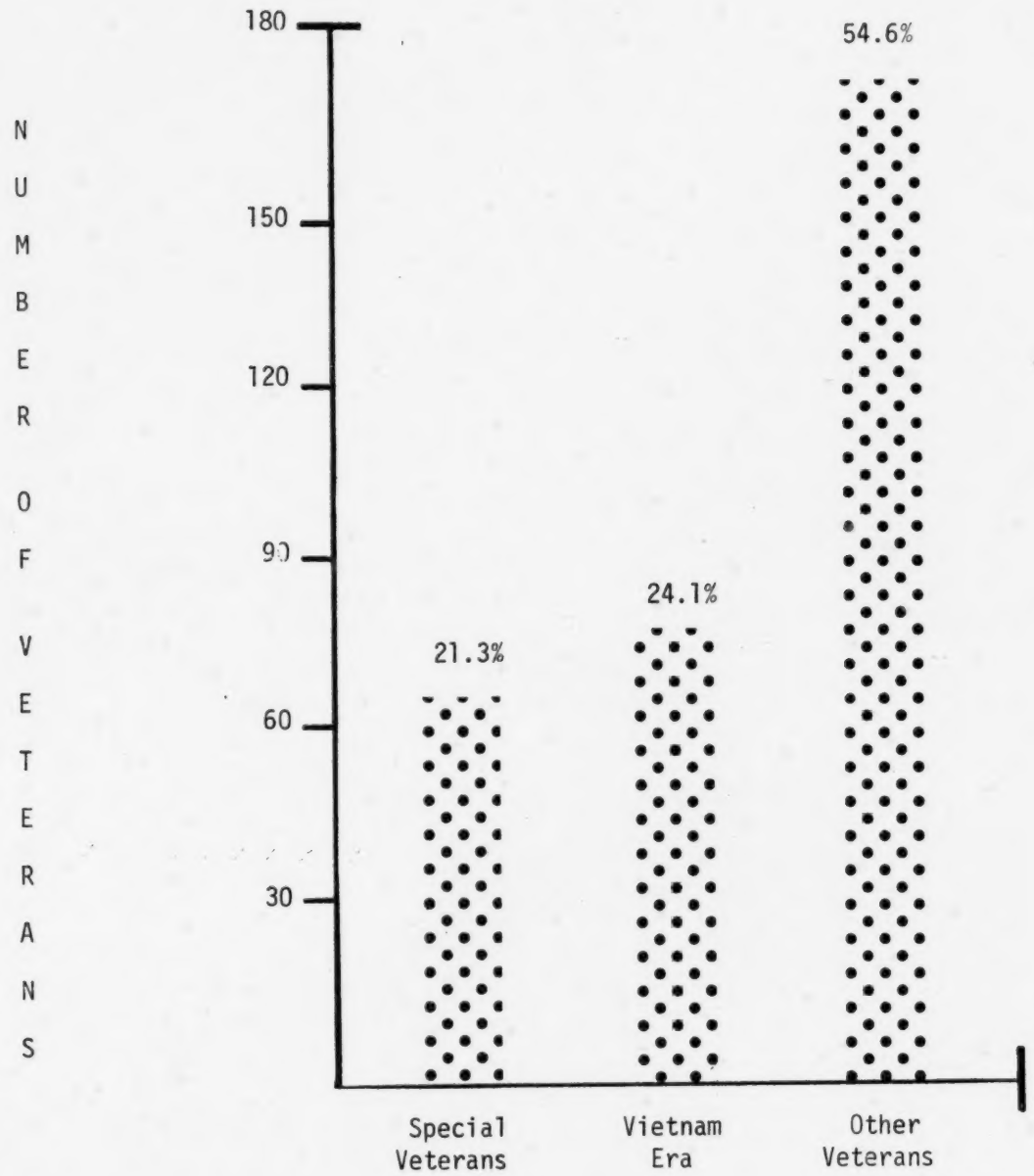


FIGURE 7
NUMBER OF VETERANS IN 3 CATEGORIES



B. Agriculture

Livestock production, feed and orchard crops dominate the agricultural economy of Rio Arriba County.

The grazing industry is the largest agricultural pursuit in the county, having an annual value of over 4.75 million dollars in comparison to about 1.50 million dollars in cultivated produce. Cattle and sheep are able to graze over at least two-thirds of the county.

Livestock recorded in the county are approximately:

all cattle	26,000 head
dairy cattle	300 head
sheep	61,000 head
swine	420 head
chickens	25,700

Apple production and marketing in Rio Arriba County has received a boost with the formation of an apple cooperative and with the construction of a sorting and packing shed. There are also two additional fruit packers in the county and one family packing operation for native foods such as posole, ground chile, dried chile and corn flour. Major crops in the county are:

all hay	10,000 acres	chile	300 acres
wheat	4,000 acres	apples	55,500 bearing trees
oats	2,200 acres	peaches	18,706 trees
corn	1,600 acres	plums	1,700 trees
barley	300 acres		

C. Water Resources

In the State of New Mexico, with its arid climate, water is the most precious natural resource. Additional water is being made available for use by the San Juan-Chama Project which was authorized for construction under

a bill passed by Contress and signed into law by the President on June 13, 1962.

Authorized as a part of the upper Colorado River storage Project it will make possible an annual diversion of about 110,000 acre feet from the upper tributaries of the San Juan River in the upper Colorado River Basin, through the Continental Divide for utilization in the Rio Grande Basin in New Mexico.

Water is obtained by diversion of part of the flows of the Rio Blanco, Little Navajo and Navajo Rivers all of which are tributaries of the San Juan River. The collection and diversion facilities, located in the San Juan River Basin above Navajo Reservoir, consist of three diversion dams, two siphons and a tunnel system to bring San Juan River Basin water through the Continental Divide. The imported water will be stored and held for release in Heron Reservoir, located on Willow Creek, a tributary to the Rio Chama.

The three diversion dams have concrete, ogee-type overflow sections, a approximate gates and headworks to divert water and a sluicing facility to permit passing sediment downstream.

The conduit system consists of three concrete-lined tunnels, varying in size from 8'7" to 10'11" in diameter and two siphons with 8 foot diameters. The Blanco tunnel extends from the Rio Blanco to the Little Navajo River a distance of about 9 miles and has a capacity of 520 cubic feet per second. Oso tunnel extends from the Little Navajo River to the Navajo River, a distance of about 5 miles and has a capacity of 550 cubic feet per second. Azotea tunnel lies under the Continental Divide and extends from the Navajo River to Azotea Creek in the Rio Grande Basin, a distance of about 13 miles. Azotea Tunnel has a capacity of 950 cubic feet per second.

Other tributary irrigational elements are the Llano unit which is located along a relatively narrow bench adjacent to the Rio Grande, extending from about 12 miles north to some 4 miles south of the town of Espanola. Supplemental water provided by the project insures an adequate supply of water for 4,669 acres of irrigable land of which 1,922 acres are Indian land.

Another project is the Velarde Diversion Dam, located on the Rio Grande about 15 miles north of Espanloa, about 19 miles of main canal and the necessary appurtenant works to effect efficient water delivery.

IV. GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

A. Government in Rio Arriba County

The county seat is located at Tierra Amarilla. The city of Espanola was incorporated in 1924 and has as its governing body a mayor and eight council members.

The town of Chama was incorporated in 1961 and is governed locally by a mayor and four trustees.

The county itself is governed by a County Commission consisting of three elected members who serve for two year terms.

B. Education

There are four public school districts in Rio Arriba County: Dulce, Chama Valley, Jemez Mountain and Espanola. At present Dulce has two elementary schools and one senior high school. Chama Valley has one elementary school, one Jr. High School and one Senior High School. The Espanola area has eight elementary schools, two senior high schools, 2 junior high schools and two technical vocational schools, one located in Espanola and the other in El Rito. In Espanola there are also two elementary parochial schools and one parochial senior high school.

C. Medical Facilities

There are three private hospitals in Rio Arriba County, but no publicly owned hospitals. The Embudo Presbyterian Hospital located in the village of Embudo is a church owned and operated general hospital with 26 beds. The Espanola hospital is also a Presbyterian owned and operated general hospital with 65 beds. The Fairview Clinic and Hospital is a privately owned Osteopathic Hospital located in the village of Fairview. This facility has an eighteen bed capacity. Anotner recently opened medical facility is the Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba located at Tierra Amarilla. Bed capacity is limited but plans

are underway to expand facilities to include a maternity ward. There are two medical doctors available along with the nursing staff. This is a non-profit facility owned by local area residents.

D. Organized Religion

Churches and missions of many denominations and affiliations exist in Rio Arriba County. Baptist Churches are found in Espanola and Santa Clara Pueblo. Roman Catholic Churches and Missions are situated in Espanola, El Rito, San Juan Pueblo, Dixon, Lumberton, Chimayo, Chama, Tierra Amarilla, Parkview and Abiquiu.

The Presbyterian Church maintains churches in Truchas, Chimayo and Cordova. An Episcopal Church exists in Espanola, along with a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon). Espanola and Hernandez have Assembly of God Churches. The Evangelical United Brethren denomination is established in Alcalde, Espanola and Hernandez. The community of Espanola has a United Pentecostal Church and a Church of God. The only facility of Jehovah's Witnesses is in Fairview. The communities of Fairview and Espanola are sites of the only Light of God Mission Foursquare Churches.

E. Fire Department

The fire department in Espanola is mostly volunteer with about thirty volunteers and one paid member. They have six pieces of equipment which includes three ladders, three pumpers and one tanker. Chama also has fire fighting equipment with ten volunteers and two five hundred gallon pumpers.

F. Recreation

Rio Arriba County offers an abundance of recreational activities from snowmobiling in the Chama area to riding the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad which runs between Antonito, Colorado on the east and Chama, New Mexico on the west. In the Chama area snow is plentiful from November through April and often longer. Many sportsman come from surrounding states to participate in snowmobile safaries of fifty miles or more. Interlacing the hundreds of square miles of patented trek territory are numerous jeep trails

and old logging roads. Snowmobiles make accessible, isolated mountain lakes some of which can only be reached in summer by foot, horse or four-wheel drive.

In season, Chama has beckoned tourists to some of the finest hunting - deer, elk and bear and lake and stream fishing to be found anywhere in the West.

The Cambres and Toltec Scenic Railroad was originally built in 1880 as a part of the Denver and Rio Grande's "San Juan Extension." Its primary purpose was to contect urban Colorado with the rich mining strikes in the San Juan mountains near Silverton.

Regular passenger runs on the line ended in 1951 when the D & RGW was given permission by the ICC to suspend operation. America's last narrow gauge luxury train. Irregular charter excursions were operated thereafter until 1968.

A grass-roots preservation movement among rail enthusiasts, local residents and other interested groups from all over the country began to take shape shortly after the D&RGW petitioned the ICC for abandonment in 1968. Several organized groups and many interested individuals finally generated support for the project from local, state and national officials. This effort culminated in 1970 when the legislatures of Colorado and New Mexico jointly agreed to buy the line and seek some viable way of operating it as a tourist attraction. The states in turn selected Scenic Railways, **Inc. to operate the railroad in 1971.**

Today this narrow-gauge railroad offers passenger and charter service through 64 miles of the most impressive but otherwise inaccessible scenery anywhere in the west. Passengers riding in the converted 1904 boxcars with open windows will be privileged to view all the awesomely spectacular beauty as they pass through such natural landmarks as 10,015 Cumbres Pass, Tanglefoot Curve, Los Pinos, Garfield Monument, Toltec Gorge The Big Horn and Phantom Curve.

Other points of interest in Rio Arriba County include the San Gabriel Del Yanque State Monument which is just north of Espanola near San Juan Pueblo. The site was excavated by the University of New Mexico several summers ago and finds uncovered at that time definitely establisned it as the first Europeon-settle capital in what is now the United States. Efforts are being made to preserve the site which was settled by Don Juan de Onate in the late 1500's.

About 30 miles south of Espanola one encounters Bandelier National Monument. The Monument consist of a cliff dwelling in Frijoles Canyon discovered by Swiss Archaelogist Adolph F. Bandlier around 1881. Extensive circular dwellings rising several stories high may be seen here.

Ghost Ranch Museum, fourteen miles north of Abiquiu is the only one of its kind in the state. Exhibits show dinosaurs found on the ranch live native animals including mountain lions, bears and many smaller species. The museum is a privately operated institution, incorporated and taxfare.

Chimayo, east of Espanola is the home of the weavers. The internationally known Ortega family has their home loom industry in this village. It is also the location of El Santuario de Chimayo, one of the most beautiful old churches in the area and has a legend of healing powers.

V. TRANSPORTATION

A. Highways & State Roads

U. S. 285 North to Colorado border.

U. S. 64 North to Taos and Colorado

U. S. 84 North, Northwest to Chama & Colorado

S. R. 30 South to Los Alamos

U. S. 64/285 South to Santa Fe with U.S. 285 continuing to Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad and Texas.

These are considered the primary arterial routes traversing Rio Arriba County. There are additional interconnecting secondary roads serving the remainder of the county.

B. Rail Service

Carload rail freight service is offered from Santa Fe, a distance of 24 miles from Espanola. Passenger service is offered from Lamy a distance of 42 miles from Espanola by the Santa Fe Railway System. There is one east bound passenger train and one west bound train daily.

C. Bus Service

Regular bus passenger and express freight services are provided by Continental Trailways. Schedules are operated daily in each direction Albuquerque, New Mexico south and Denver, Colorado north. The buses operate on Interstate Route 25 south from Santa Fe and on U.S. 64/285 to Espanola. Communities along these routes are also served on a daily basis.

D. Airline Service

Air: Most convenient commercial air services: 86 miles to Albuquerque an International Airport, serviced by the major carriers. (Continental, TWA, Texas International, etc.)

LOCAL AIRPORT:

The Espanola airport is located approximately four miles north of Espanola and has a 5800 north-south paved runway and a 3250 east-west dirt runway. The airport is attended during daylight hours and radio facilities are available. Runway lights are on dusk to dawn. Additional facilities include 80/100 octane aviation gasoline, tie down and hanger space. Charter service is also available.

ADDITIONAL AIRPORTS IN RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

Airport Name	City At or Near	Elevation	Length	Type
Brethern Christ	Lybrook	6700	4000	Private
Chana Land & Cattle Co.	Chama			Private
Dawson Ranch	Cebolla	7000	4000	Private
Dulce	Dulce	6800	3200	Public
El Rito	El Rito	6800	6300	Private
Ghost Ranch	Abiquiu	6400	5200	Private
Lindrith	Lindrith	7300	3200	Private
Miller-McCown	Lindrith	6525	3700	Private

VI. UTILITIES

A. Electric Service

Rio Arriba County is served by three rural electric cooperatives. The southern part of the county is served by the Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative, the eastern part by the Kit Carson Electric Cooperative of Taos and the central part by the Northern Rio Grande Electric Cooperative. The lines of the Farmington Municipal Electric Utility extend into western Rio Arriba County, but the principal use of electricity in that part of the county is to provide cathodic protection for gas wells.

TABLE 4

Residential Electric Rates

	Min. Charge	50 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	500 kwh
Chama	3.00	3.70	6.20	10.40	14.48
Espanola	2.50	3.00	4.75	7.25	16.50

Light commercial and small power rates

0.75 KW - 50 KWH	1.5 KW - 150 KWH	3.0 KW - 300 KWH
4.00	10.25	17.00
3.00	6.50	11.75

B. Gas Service

The Southern Union Gas Company provides natural gas to several communities in the county. Gas lines in the southeastern part of the county provide service from Espanola to Hernandez and east from Espanola to Chimayo. A line branching from the Espanola-Hernandez line extends to Taos and serves Chamita, San Juan, Pueblo, Alcalde, Velarde, Embudo and Dixon. Service is also provided to Dulce, Lumberton and Chama in northern Rio Arriba County.

TABLE 5

Monthly Residential Gas Rates

Community	Altitude	10 MCF	50 MCF	100 MCF
Espanola	5600	8.03	33.31	58.31
Chama	7850	10.19	39.99	70.99

Minimum bill is $1.50

C. Telephone Service

The county is divided into two areas for telephone service. Mountain States Telephone Company has the franchise in the northwest corner of the county and the remainder of Rio Arriba is serviced by Western States Telephone Company, Inc.

INDIVIDUAL AND PARTY LINE SERVICE

MONTHLY RATES

Table 6

Type Service		Type Service	
Business		Residential	
One Party	$10.50	One Party	$5.50
Two Party	7.00	Two Party	4.60

VII. RIO ARRIBA COUNTY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RIO ARRIBA

ASSETS		1971	1970	1969
Cash and Due from Banks	$	2,195,737.22	2,391,881.89	1,801,590.04
U. S. Treasury Securities and Securities of Other U. S. Government Agencies & Corporations		2,145,151.14	2,256,333.47	2,264,645.79
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions		1,650,629.21	1,497,049.01	1,575,296.98
Other Securities, Including Corporate Stocks		18,150.00	18,150.00	18,150.00
Federal Funds Sold & Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell		00	700,000.00	200,000.00
Other Loans		10,069,458.36	8,094,645.52	7,183,070.50
Bank Premises, F&F		439,399.52	445,043.01	442,612.31
Real Estate Owned Other than Bank		2,450.88	4,936.15	3,336.62
Other Assets		10,685.95	20,035.75	28,765.57
TOTAL ASSETS	$	16,531,662.28	15,428,074.80	13,517,469.81
LIABILITIES				
Demand Deposits	$	5,310,033.19	5,177,308.70	4,476,833.25
Time & Savings Deposits		5,277,828.62	4,825,692.40	4,605.485.91
Deposits of U.S. Government		936,717.49	1,144,170.49	872,014.72
Deposits of States & Political Subdivisions		2,831,064.50	2,819,681.73	2,179,360.32
Deposits of Commercial Banks		00	00	00
Certified & Officers' Checks		216,616.08	107,902.27	158,675.20
TOTAL DEPOSITS		14,568,259.88	14,074,755.59	12,292,369.40
Federal Funds Purchased		00		
Other Liabilities		529,806.14	163,763.02	149,452.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$	15,098,066.02	14,238,518.61	12,441,821.40
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES				
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans		147,256.30	112,521.33	113,418.31
Reserves on Securities		Information Not Available		
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES				
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS				
Capital Notes & Debentures		00	00	00
Equity Capital (Total)				
Common Stock		302,500.00	302,500.00	302,500.00
Surplus		402,500.00	302,500.00	302,500.00
Undivided Profits		106,339.96	102,034.86	54,730.10
Reserve for Contingencies & Other		475,000.00	370,000.00	302,500.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	$	1,286,339.96	1,077,034.86	962,230.10
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	$	16,531,662.28	15,428,074.80	13,517,469.81

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of RIO ARRIBA

Member F.D.I.C.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1972

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 2,788,847.23
Federal Reserve Stock	21,150.00
U. S. Government Bonds	2,608,125.04
State and Municipal Bonds	1,632,300.71
U. S. Government Agencies	20,005.13
Loans	11,474,533.77
Federal Funds Sold	300,000.00
Bank Premises and Equipment	426,521.57
Other Assets	162,744.21
TOTAL	$19,434,227.66

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$17,201,581.54
Unearned Discounts	634,162.73
Reserve for Bad Debts	166,363.20
Other Liabilities	131,867.89
Undivided Profits	72,752.30
Capital Stock	302,500.00
Surplus	450,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies	475,000.00
TOTAL	$19,434,227.66

● ESPANOLA ● FAIRVIEW ● CHAMA ● DULCE

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK

ASSETS	1971	1970	1969
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 947,740.32	737,162.62	910,021.00
U. S. Treasury Securities and Securities of Other U. S. Government Agencies & Corporations	677,598.97	969,830.48	1,085,290.94
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions	402,649.93	86,357.21	64,511.93
Other Securities, Including Corporate Stocks	12,000.00	312,000.00	12,000.00
Federal Funds Sold & Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	600,000.00	00	200,000.00
Other Loans	5,168,731.94	4,034,662.12	3,204.833.09
Bank Premises, F&F	132,219.31	110,956.60	117,770.19
Real Estate Owned Other than Bank	00	00	00
Other Assets	46,044.09	57,327.80	2,569.12
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 7,986,984.56	6,308,296.83	5,596,996.27
LIABILITIES			
Demand Deposits	$ 2,398,260.02	2,147,547.52	1,922,307.02
Time & Savings Deposits	2,931,888.96	2,232,831.97	1,853,245.90
Deposits of U.S. Government	28,520.41	35,466.42	27,962.34
Deposits of States & Political Subdivisions	1,581,702.81	986,396.02	1,031,245.80
Deposits of Commercial Banks	00	00	00
Certified & Officers' Checks	175,668.55	88,624.92	92,761.81
TOTAL DEPOSITS	$ 7,116,040.75	5,490,866.85	4,927,522.87
Federal Funds Purchased	00	00	00
Other Liabilities	245,062.72	191,226.36	103,480.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 7,361,103.47	5,682,093.21	5,031,003.14
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	1,900.31	24,811.00	00
Reserves on Securities			
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital Notes & Debentures	00	00	00
Equity Capital (Total)			
Common Stock	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	103,730.78	100,742.62	65,343.13
Reserve for Contingencies & Other	120,250.00	100,650.00	100,650.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	623,980.78	601,392.62	565,993.13
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	$ 7,986,984.56	6,308,296.83	5,596,996.27

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK
STATEMENT OF CONDITION

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION OF

March 31, 1972

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$5,870,899.49
U.S. Government Securities	678,945.17
Other Securities	394,418.03
Federal Funds Sold	500,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	12,000.00
Bank Premises	107,439.14
Furniture and Fixtures	31,089.45
Cash and Due from Banks	926,263.21
	8,521,054.49

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	391,454.01
Deposits	7,629,600.48
	8,521,054.49

OFFICERS

OZZIE REEVES
Chairman of the Board

W. H. SULTEMEIER
President

R. J. RIGONI
Executive Vice President

DELTON NORRIS
Cashier

PATRICIA PERRAGLIA
Assistant Cashier

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

VIII. NEW MEXICO STATE TAX INFORMATION

A. Property Tax

The Constitution limits the property tax rate to $20 per thousand dollars assessed value for general purposes. Levies for debt service are outside the limitation. The Legislature may authorize levies, outside the limitation for a specified purpose to be voted on by the electors of the taxing district. The only exception under this provision is a 75 cent per thousand dollars value levy for county hosptial maintenance in all counties except Bernalillo, where the maximum is $3.25.

The assessment ratio in New Mexico is one-third of actual value. Book value is usually accepted as actual value. Motor vehicles are not assessed, nor are intangibles.

Public utilities and natural resource industries account for fifty-two percent of the State's valuation.

B. State Income Tax

The corporate rate is a flat three percent. Federal taxes are deductible. Individual rates are one and five tenths percent on the first $10,000 of net income, the next $80,000 is four and five tenths percent and a six percent on everything over $100,000.

C. Corporate Organizations and Qualification Fees

Domestic firms pay a fee of 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock to incorporate in the State. Foreign (out-of-state) corporations pay a qualification fee which is also based on 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock for a certificate of authority to do business in the State. No par value stock of foreign and domestic corporations is treated as $100 par value. The minimum fee charged a foreign or domestic corporation is $25.00.

D. Corporate Franchise Tax

An annual franchise tax is assessed at the rate of $55 per thousand dollars on authorized and issued stock represented by corporate property and business in the State.

E. Gross Receipts (Sales Tax)

New Mexico levies a tax on the gross receipts of most businesses in the State. Although the tax is levied against the business firm, in actual practice it is passed on to the firm's customers as a sales tax. The rate is four percent, except as follows:

Firms engaged in mining and related activity, 3/4 percent, except for potash, coal, oil, gas, and liquid hydrocarbons.
Lumber and lumber manufacturers, 3 percent.
Alcholic beverage wholesalers, 1/2 percent.

The notable exemptions from the tax are all wholesalers, except those dealing in liquor; and all manufacturers, with the exception of lumber and mining.

F. Compensating or Use Tax

An excise tax at the rate of four percent is levied on the use or consumption in New Mexico of tangible personal property becoming a component part of any manufactured article is exempt. Also exempted are electricity and fuel used in manufacturing and chemical and reagents used in processing oil and minerals.

G. Unemployment Compensation

Any new business locating in New Mexico and determines liable under the Unemployment Compensation Law of New Mexico receives a contribution rating of 2.7 percent which applies for three full calendar years. After that, the rate is adjusted on the basis of benefits paid down to as low as 0.1 percent or as high as 3.6. Contributions are paid on the first $4,200 in salary for each employee during the calendar year.

H. Manufacturers Personal Property Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of used replacement cost or straight line depreciation estimated by the owner and includes furniture, fixtures, professional equipment and supplies, plant tools and machinery. The same mill levy as used for real and personal property applies.

I. Manufacturers and Warehouse Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of replacement cost as determined by the owner. Inventory value is determined as of December 31, of any given year although such inventory can be an average yearly inventory. The warehousing inventory tax is computed in the same way.

J. Miscellaneous

The New Mexico State gasoline tax is 7 cents per gallon. Property taxes per capita in 1965 were $31.92 per one thousand dollar valuation.